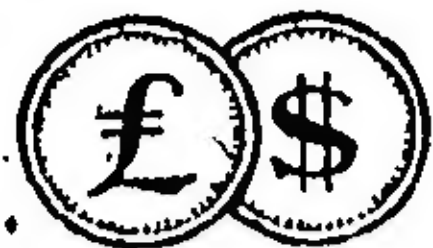


FOO KEE BANK



MONEY CHANGER
118, Queen's Road, C.
Tel. 30885-28604

THE HONG KONG

SUNDAY HERALD

THE HONG KONG
SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY,

MARCH 3, 1946.

NO. 25.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

WING LUNG BANK

112, Queen's Road C.

Tel. 20624-20883

BANKERS &

GOLD DEALERS

RUSSIA REBUKED BY U.S.

No Right To Help Herself To Property

Plane Crash Off Lyemun

AN R.A.F. OFFICER AND AN N.C.O. WERE KILLED WHEN THEIR PLANE, A FLEET AIR ARM CORSAIR, CRASHED INTO THE SEA NEAR LYEMUN IN A 300-MILES-AN-HOUR DIVE ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

First rescue vessel on the spot after the plane had gone under was a craft, belonging to 42 Commando, who were seen of two crew, who presumably remained in the plane, and only debris of the plane and a flying helmet and glove were picked up. The Corsair was flying in formation with five other planes of the same type when it dived straight into the sea. The controls apparently had jammed. Although the names of the dead men will not be revealed until next of kin have been informed by the Air Ministry, it is learned that both belonged to H.M.S. Nabatech.

Sjahrir Resigns

Batavia, Mar. 2. Dr. Sjahrir, the Indonesian Premier, has resigned, Dutch sources reported today. Four people were killed and three wounded at Alacassar in the Cote d'Ivoire when naval guards, after warning shots, fired on a group throwing stones at a power house, the Netherlands News Agency reports. The trouble began after the guards had searched a Chinese.—Reuter.

Pondicherry Riot

Bombay, Mar. 2. The police made a lathi charge today to disperse a large crowd demonstrating in front of a mill in Pondicherry, French India, it was reported here. Demonstrations followed the decision of the mill authorities to requisition new workers under police protection to replace strikers.—Associated Press.

RUSSIANS FIRE ON U.S. AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, MAR. 2. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT LAST NIGHT CONFIRMED THAT RUSSIAN FIGHTER PLANES HAD FIRED ON A UNITED STATES NAVY PLANE ON FEB. 20 AND SAID THAT IT IS PROTESTING AGAINST THE ACTION TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. THE NAVY SAID THAT TWO RUSSIAN FIGHTERS OVERTOOK A UNITED STATES NAVY MARINER SEAPLANE NEAR DAIREN, MANCHURIA, AND FIRED WARNING BURSTS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES. THE AMERICAN PLANE WAS UNHURT AND RETURNED TO ITS BASE AT TSINGTAO.

The incident took place after the pilot of the Mariner, contrary to orders, had gone inland from the coast. Disciplinary action is being taken against the pilot, the announcement added.

This is not the first time that navy planes have been fired on by Russian fighters. The previous incident occurred last October beyond the three-mile limit of Port Arthur and the Navy protested against this "hostile" act to the Soviet Government.

Another October incident which was never mentioned by the Navy before occurred in the same Dairen-Port Arthur area. On Oct. 15 a Mariner carrying out a routine flight passed within a mile of Port Arthur and turned south.

When it was about 25 miles at sea from Dairen, it was overtaken by a Russian fighter plane which made several approaches "on at least one of which it opened fire."

BEYOND LIMIT
The Navy protest said that the firing took place beyond the three-mile limit over the open sea.

The Soviet Navy replied that United States planes may not approach the coast within 12 miles of Port Arthur without obtaining permission from the Soviet Military Command since the defense of Port Arthur is a Russian responsibility.

The Navy replied that it had not been advised of this 12-mile limit and also that the Russian answer failed to explain why the American plane had been fired on when 25 miles at sea. No reply has been received from the Soviet Navy.—Associated Press.

AERIAL SHOT AWAY
United States Government officials have received this account of the February incident: The pilot, believing he was over a Chinese city, began buzzing around the Russian Air Base. Soviet fighters, raved chase as he pulled away from the field. The Russians opened fire and shot away the American plane's serial and made other hits. The Navy plane did not return the fire.

Riot In Army Camp Near York

NORTHALLERTON, MAR. 2. APPROXIMATELY 70 LONG-TERM PRISONERS SET FIRE TO STORES AS RIOTING BROKE OUT AT THE NORTHALLERTON MILITARY PRISON 30 MILES NORTH OF YORK. THE LOCAL FIRE BRIGADE WAS CALLED INTO QUENCH THE FLAMES. THERE ARE 286 PRISONERS AT NORTHALLERTON.

Troops were dispatched to the high walled military prison to quell the prisoners who, after setting fire to the main prison buildings, armed themselves with rifles and bayonets. The fire, which sent black clouds of smoke billowing from the top of the four-story cell block, was quenched after it had burned for more than four hours. The rioters broke through to the roof and hurled stones, shingles and tiles at the guard patrols. One guard was injured. One warrant officer was injured. GUARDS OVERPOWERED
No gunfire sounded from the

Booty Of War In Manchuria

WASHINGTON, MAR. 2. IN A SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES' NEW POLICY OF PLAIN SPEAKING, THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT RUSSIA HAD NO RIGHT UNDER ANY ALLIED AGREEMENT TO REMOVE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FROM FORMER JAPANESE HELD MANCHURIA. THE ACTION APPEARED TANTAMOUNT TO A REBUKE TO RUSSIA. A SOVIET COMMANDER HAD ANNOUNCED AT MUKDEN EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT MACHINERY HAD BEEN REMOVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH WHAT HE CALLED A BIG-THREE AGREEMENT, THOUGH HE COULD NOT REMEMBER WHEN OR WHERE IT WAS MADE.

The statement by the Department of State closely followed Byrnes' speech in New York on Thursday in which he declared "no power has the right to help itself to such property prior to a reparations pact among interested allied nations." The statement regarding Japanese assets in Manchuria is as follows: "The United States has no agreement, secret or otherwise, with the Soviet Government with regard to war booty in Manchuria. This government does not accept any interpretation of 'war booty' to include industrial enterprises or components thereof such as Japanese industry and equipment in Manchuria."

MOST INAPPROPRIATE
"Some time ago we informed the Soviet government that the disposal of Japan's external assets such as industries in Manchuria was a matter of common interest and concern to those allies who bore the major burden of defeating Japan and that it would be most inappropriate at this time to make any final dispositions of Japanese external assets as 'war booty' by agreement between the Soviet and Chinese governments for the control of these assets."

The State Department's view is that even though the pilot lost his bearings, he had no legal right to fly over the area, which is controlled by the Russians, under their agreement with China. The Navy has protested to Russia on the grounds that the incident was a "hostile act" and "unjustifiable."—Associated Press.

C.C.A.O. LEAVES

Brigadier D. M. MacDougall, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, left Hong Kong by plane yesterday morning for London.

He has gone home to discuss Hong Kong problems with the Colonial Office at the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt.

Brigadier MacDougall will be away for a few weeks, during which time his duties will be carried out by Col. W. M. Thomson, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

SURRENDER OF FIRE-ARMS

LONDON, MAR. 2. A STRICTER SEARCH IS BEING MADE AT SOUTH COAST PORTS FOR FIRE ARMS BEING BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY BY SERVICE-MEN.

Many soldiers and airmen have been trying to smuggle in revolvers picked up in Germany as souvenirs. While they cross the Channel Servicemen are warned over the ships' loudspeakers to give up such arms on arrival.

Scotland Yard announced today that more than 4,000 firearms had been surrendered at London Police Stations. These include more than 100 machine and sub-machine guns and about 600 rifles. Some of the machine guns were of German manufacture and quite new. About 2,000 revolvers have also been surrendered.

During the past fortnight, following the Home Secretary's appeal to the public, 50,000 rounds of ammunition, a number of incendiary Verey lights and three detonators from land mines, have gone into the growing arms dumps.—Reuter.

KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

CHUNGKING, March 2. President Chiang Kai-shek, opening the Congress of the Kuomintang National Party, called upon it to develop a more compact and progressive organization with a democratic constitutional government and improved living standards for the people.

He said that peace and unity are requisites for national reconstruction and obedience must be dealt with in accordance to the consistent policy of "winning political freedom by political means."—Associated Press.

No Difficulties Anticipated

KAIKAI, March 2. Chinese Communist leaders, who claim jurisdiction over 40,000,000 persons in this northern region, pledged "complete immediate obedience" to all orders from the Chinese American Executive Committee which is charged with enforcing internal security. General Marshall, now touring the northern frontier, spoke earlier of "no difficulties anticipated" in the region. The Chinese American Executive Committee is a body of 12 members, seven of whom are Chinese. The reason given was that military conscription led to military imperialism. Within a few hours after "President Truman recommended to Congress that the United States should 'aid the oppressed of China' in the form of military aid," the Chinese American Executive Committee declared that it would not have that effect on its own people.

Liner Ablaze

Liverpool, Mar. 2. The former German 16,000-ton liner "Empire Waverley" now renamed "Empire Waverley", was still ablaze from stern to stern in Liverpool docks today. While five brigades from all over Liverpool, from Manchester and from other north-western towns stood by almost helplessly, flames were shooting out of the liner and her plumes were red hot. The fifth ship to catch fire in the docks during the past few days, the "Empire Waverley" is now lying heavily from water pumped into her and it is feared that she may become a total loss.—Reuter.

BRITISH ATTITUDE DEFINED

LONDON, MAR. 2. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO JOIN WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE IN A STRONG THREE-POWER ANTI-FRANCO DECLARATION AS PROPOSED IN THE AMERICAN NOTE TO LONDON AND PARIS BUT ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THERE IS NO ACTUAL INTERVENTION IN SPAIN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

While the note sent from Washington has not yet been formally considered by the British Cabinet, it is known that Britain is ready to take part in any co-ordinated action aimed at encouraging the Spanish people themselves to overthrow Franco.

It is understood that the American proposal is essentially to issue a still stronger version of the Potsdam declaration, condemning the Franco regime; to express readiness to recognize any broad based interim government and then to conclude that it is up to the Spanish people themselves to get rid of the Caudillo and they must not expect any active or material intervention from outside.

The British are somewhat annoyed at the French Government's action. They say that the French Foreign Office, under pressure of its own public opinion has really done nothing but pass the buck to London and Washington. They describe the closing of the Franco-Spanish frontier as a meaningless gesture and they maintain that breaking off diplomatic relations would not hurt General Franco any more than the United States diplomatic break with Argentina would hurt Colonel Peron.

The British Government has now received from its Ambassador in Madrid a report which confirms accounts of the execution of 10 Spanish Republicans and finds no extenuating circumstances for such political execution unless weight can be given to the Spanish claim that one at least of the men executed was charged with criminal offences.—Reuter.

LANDLORD-TENANT LAW AMENDED

ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE LANDLORD AND TENANT PROCLAMATION APPEARING IN YESTERDAY'S GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. THESE AMENDMENTS AFFECT PRINCIPAL TENANTS, LANDLORDS AND ORDINARY TENANTS.

ARTICLES 2 AND 6 CONCERN PRINCIPAL TENANTS. THEY MAKE IT NECESSARY FOR THE PRINCIPAL TENANT TO ENSURE THAT THE DECLARATION OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY HIM TO THE LANDLORD SHALL REMAIN AFFIXED ON A CONSPICUOUS PART OF THE PREMISES COMPRISED IN THE PRINCIPAL TENANCY. (BY THE PRINCIPAL PROCLAMATION HE IS ALREADY OBLIGED TO AFFIX SUCH DECLARATION.)

Power is also given to inspect premises with a view to ascertaining whether this Article is being complied with.

Article 3 contains amendments divided into two parts, the first of which enables a landlord to recover premises for his own use or that of his family, provided:

- that at the date of such recovery a proper notice to quit has expired; and
- that the Tribunal is satisfied that no other suitable accommodation is available for the landlord or his family.

As safeguards against an abuse of this section, it is further provided that a landlord who obtains such an order for recovery by misrepresentation or concealment of material facts shall be liable to compensate the outgoing tenants for any loss sustained in consequence. There is a further provision with this object, whereby premises having been so recovered cannot be let by the landlord within six months of the order unless he has first obtained the consent of a Tenancy Tribunal.

SUB-LETTING PROBLEM

The second part of this Article is designed to prevent tenants taking advantage of their favoured position under the Proclamation. Cases have come to the notice of the Administration of tenants parting with the possession of their premises for a substantially higher rent than they are paying or for heavy premiums. It is obviously not the object of this Proclamation to enable profiteering in this form, and the amendment prohibits the sub-letting of premises by a monthly tenant except with the written consent of the landlord. It should be noted that this prohibition does not apply to premises which have in the past been so sub-let as, for example, in the case of Chinese tenement houses in which a landlord collects rent from a principal tenant who in turn collects from a number of sub-tenants. Again, this prohibition does not extend to paying guests or boarders. A letting for the limited period in view of the absence from the Colony of the tenant is also allowed.

Article 4 enables landlords to obtain redress from their tenants which they would normally be entitled to in a Civil Court, by empowering Tenancy

Tribunals to make orders for the payment of arrears of rent or mesne profits. A landlord who has already availed himself of the Proclamation to make an application for eviction, etc., is not precluded from making another application for an order against a tenant or former tenant under this section.

Article 5 contains amendments to Article 8 intended to make for greater efficacy in the penal clauses in the principal Proclamation.

RENT CHARGES

The public is reminded that by the Principal Proclamation no landlord is entitled to charge a rent in excess of the last payment of rent reserved to him for a similar period prior to December, 1941. Any landlord who does so renders himself liable to prosecution under the Proclamation. In simple language, this means that if the rent for certain premises in November, 1941, was \$100.00 per month inclusive of rates and taxes, the landlord commits a criminal offence if he now receives a rent of \$101.00 per month for them. There is reason to believe that many landlords are flouting this section. The Administration is prepared to take the necessary steps for the enforcement of the Proclamation and to prosecute with vigour any case called to its attention. Tenants and others who are able to furnish information of breaches of this Article by landlords are accordingly invited to send such information to the Public Prosecutor. In this connection, it should be noted that Summary Military Courts have power to order the attendance of witnesses who might be reluctant to give evidence.

The amendments to Regulations and Rule of Procedure required to give effect to the amendments to the Proclamation will appear in the next Gazette.

Bus Workers In The Forces

London, March 2. Bus workers returning from the forces have no right to employment on a specific route. This was the ruling of the Unions on an appeal of the London Passenger Transport Board against a decision of the Reinstatement Committee that former employees should be taken back on the routes where they were employed before being called up.

In this case, the man had been employed as a conductor at Dalston Garage on Route 47, and after his war service was taken back on Route 11. Stating that the Board had discharged its obligations under the Act, the Unions said that he could not accept the argument that by not exercising his right to move an employee during the course of years the Board had lost its power to do so and that the employee had acquired a kind of prescriptive right to remain where he was before the war.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Mainly cloudy, light to moderate winds. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum—75°; minimum—58°. Minimum—64°; maximum—71°.

Senator Shocked By Conscription Move

WASHINGTON, MAR. 2. SENATOR CAPPER, REPUBLICAN (KANSAS), TODAY CITED GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ORDER AGAINST MILITARY CONSCRIPTION IN JAPAN DURING HEARINGS OF THE LEGISLATIONS ON PEACE-TIME CONSCRIPTION.

Testifying before the House Military Committee, Capper said he "was just a little bit shocked" at two things which occurred, the first being that General MacArthur had ordered military conscription to be ended in Japan. The reason given was that military conscription led to military imperialism. Within a few hours after "President Truman recommended to Congress that the United States should 'aid the oppressed of China' in the form of military aid," the Chinese American Executive Committee declared that it would not have that effect on its own people.

He further said that lessons learned from history show that compulsory military service, while not perhaps a direct cause of war, certainly is a stimulant to prepare to go to war.—Associated Press.

"THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD"

Mezzanine Floor,
Des. Vocux Room,
Hong Kong.

Telephone: 32312, 24354, & 33923.
Managing Editor: W. J. Keates.

Subscription Rates:
3 months H.K.\$1.40
6 months H.K.\$2.75
One year H.K.\$5.50

News Retrospect

Price of Aggression

It has been decided by the four allies—Britain, United States, U.S.S.R. and France—that Germany shall be made to pay for the Second World War. A system of taxation is to be levied simultaneously in all four zones and will be both direct and indirect. The rate of increase of tax above the present level is expected to be in the region of 60 per cent. This would bring the German Income Tax rate to a peak even greater than the wartime taxation in Britain. At the same time as this drastic financial imposition, other measures of expenditure control, and with all probability a capital levy, are to be introduced. The great danger which must at all costs be avoided is that of inflation, but a co-ordinated action such as is planned should materially help to maintain a healthy, if stringent, financial situation. It is encouraging to observe that no discord exists between the allies as to the methods of taxation to be employed.

Aftermath

Portugal has come out of the 1939-45 War in a much stronger financial position than was the case after the last Great War. Her policy of neutrality has reaped an abundant reward. From the moral aspect, possibly, her resurgence into the 1946 world of uneasy peace is not as satisfactory as it was in 1919, when, towards the end of the struggle, she had materially assisted the allied cause. To-day, however, Portugal is one of the few creditor nations in the world. Her holding of nearly one hundred million pounds sterling makes her future as secure as any other nation in Europe. The *raison d'être* for this firm state of affairs can be summed up in Portugal's ability (and prerogative) to trade with all belligerents. A rich financial harvest was gathered from the exports of wolfram, a tungsten ore which, in Germany alone, was a major industrial problem. A heavy tax was imposed on every ton of wolfram exported. Portuguese bankers also financed the purchasing by the Germans of the country's valuable mined sardine output. But, as so often happens in a prosperous country, on the debit side of the balance sheet the cost of living incidence has steadily risen. In Lisbon, the capital, the price of flats is two and sometimes three-fold what it was in 1939. An income of £500 a year no longer entitles the recipient to the appellation "a wealthy man." However, considered all round, the general position is universally agreed to be immeasurably better than 27 years ago, and, in an economically unstable world, a very enviable one.

Democratic Ambassadors

A prominent Foreign Diplomat once said of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, "he must be a great diplomat, because he does not give the impression of being a diplomat at all." This seems to epitomize the ideal of an ambassadorial representative. For some time past much criticism has been levelled in Britain at the country's diplomatic representation abroad. The criticism has come from all sections of the community, and not merely from reactionaries or Parliamentary backbenchers. The general trend has been to criticise the pedantry of the Corps; an exposition not, unfortunately, without foundation. At the beginning of 1943 Mr. Anthony Eden, the then Foreign Secretary, introduced a Government White Paper which tabulated a series of far-reaching reforms in the Foreign Service. The scheme had many commendable points. It widened the field of choice of candidates, and gave

Chinese "Y" Celebrates

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. celebrated last night recent successful membership drive with a "Thanksgiving dinner" at the Roof Garden, Hong Kong Hotel. Over twenty-five members of the staff, directors and members of the press attended.

Mr. Wat Lok Hing, vice-chairman, opened the proceedings, and different leaders of the fund-raising then described their good work which resulted in the obtaining of over \$15,000 and 700 new members.

Wool For H.K. Mills

Fourteen local weaving mills have received an allotment of approximately 800 bales of cotton yarn from Government for work on Government contracts. Mr. Lo Lan-chuen, chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union, informed a "Sunday Herald" representative yesterday that Government has been approached for further allotments of materials to enable more factories to resume work. Mr. Lo said that more than 200 members' factories have been resuming work with the Union and are ready to resume operations as soon as raw materials become available.

New Rules For Junks

The days of the motor junk as a passenger carrier between Hong Kong and neighbouring points in China are over, and henceforth its role will be confined to that of a cargo vessel. A notification of the Harbour Office has placed a limit of 10 passengers as the maximum a motor junk is allowed to carry on clearing for places outside the Colony. The same notification also withdraws all temporary licences issued to motor junks as from March 1, and substitutes new licences to be issued under Table II of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance No. 10 of 1899.

opportunity to those whose limited financial means would otherwise have debarr'd them entry. It united the Diplomatic Corps with its more humble counterparts, the Consular Service, and undertook the responsibility of training the less "influential" or "educated" members in foreign languages, and in the knowledge of foreign countries. Perhaps its most important contribution was the resolve to politely, yet firmly, and with adequate monetary compensation, suspend from office any member who, though conscientious, was not displaying the necessary qualities of initiative and energy. But its one great failing was the hesitancy in putting this final clause into operation. Instead of employing the power of suspension the Government allowed those enervating members, whose methods were modelled on a code long dead, to retain their office. Let us hope, however, that with new blood gradually beginning to seep into the veins of the Service, a young, live Corps will eventually emerge.

Tale of Two Cities

A Dickensian title in a different setting. London, despite her food shortage, her clothes rationing, her fuel difficulties, had her continued austerity, is a haven of plenty compared with Paris. In the French capital coal is almost non-existent, the price of food in the hotels and restaurants is so exorbitant that only the few can afford such a luxury, and the one source of suitably moded clothes is the Black Market. The title "Gay Paree" is sadly no longer applicable to the one time centre of gaiety, fashion, music, and bon vivant. Paris is a dispirited city. Her people, depressed by the daily struggle for an existence, disillusioned by the peculiar French trait of Government instability, and cold as well as hungry, are pathetically lacking in the joy of living. London by comparison accepts the hardships and inconveniences of the transition period with typical Cockney grumbles, but also with the imperturbable Cockney forbearance. London, as always, is philosophicall.

Discipline Relaxed

Members of the British Labour Party will continue to be able to criticise Government policy and to record a vote against the Government in debate, with-

Military Court Gives Death Sentence

THE FIRST PERSON TO PAY THE SUPREME PENALTY FOR A CRIME SINCE THE REOCCUPATION OF THE COLONY, A 27-YEAR-OLD CHINESE LAM TIN-CHEUNG, WAS YESTERDAY SENTENCED TO DEATH BY HANGING BY THE GENERAL MILITARY COURT WHICH FOUND HIM GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF HIS ADOPTED MOTHER AT TAI PO ON JAN. 12.

The Military Court, with Mr. Leo d'Almada presiding and assisted by Mr. Horace Lo and Major C. F. Miles, deliberated for about 25 minutes before returning an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

The death sentence, the first to be imposed by the Military Court, has to be confirmed by His Excellency the C-in-C, Hong Kong, before execution of sentence can be carried out.

Accused was charged with murdering Li Sze-ku, his 49-year-old adopted mother, at Kani Shan Village, Tai Po, on Jan. 12 following a demand for money which was refused.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, Crown Prosecutor, assisted by Det-Insp. N. B. Fraser, conducted the prosecution. Mr. W. C. Hwang was assigned by the Crown for the defence of accused.

Dr. R. E. Alvarez, who conducted the post-mortem on the deceased, testified that cause of death was due, primarily, to a bullet wound and, secondarily, from shock.

WITNESS WARNED

A 13-year-old boy, Wong Tin-sang told of hearing a report of a man followed by two or three cries of "save life." The boy said he saw a man walking past him, but added he could not recognize the man.

The next witness, Yau Kwok-ching, a vegetable gardener at Kani Shan Village, testified that the deceased had an adopted son named Lam Tin-cheung. Witness added that he did not know accused. On the morning in question he saw deceased holding the left side of her abdomen. A few minutes later he saw her son, Lam, near deceased.

At this stage the witness was warned by the president of the Court that he must tell the truth or he might lay himself open to a charge of perjury.

Continuing, witness said that after the Japanese occupation of the New Territories, deceased had a quarrel with her adopted son who, as a result, was driven from home as a "bad son." Lam, witness said, then went to live for a living.

Sgt. Lam Hon gave evidence of taking accused into custody at the Tai Po police station. After being cautioned, accused stated: "I have shot my mother once."

IMPROPER PROCEDURE

Questioned by the Court, witness said accused made the statement immediately after being cautioned. To further questions from the bench Sgt. Hon admitted he stated, in the Lower Court proceedings that he had asked accused: "Why did you kill your mother?" Pressed on this point witness said that his Lower Court evidence was the correct version.

Mr. Leo d'Almada said that under the circumstances the Court ruled that the statement by accused could not be admitted as evidence. He added that the Court considered improper that after cautioning, questions should be asked in that fashion.

The next prosecution witness, Yiu Kau-yee, a police interpreter, produced another statement by accused when charged with the offence at the Yau-mai Police station.

ACCUSED'S SILENCE

In this statement accused said one Yu Sing-choo had lost money

out incurring the displeasure of Party Executive, or leaving themselves open to authoritative censure. This is the outcome of a resolve to suspend the standing order relating to party discipline until the end of the 1946-47 session. Discipline in the Labour Party has always been the most stringent, as some of its leading representatives can testify from personal experience. The names of Stafford Cripps and Ernest Bevin spring readily to mind as party delinquents. But this decision now brings the party into line with its contemporary rivals, the Conservative and Liberal parties. Perhaps the premier reason for this tolerant attitude is the extensive power now wielded by Labour in the House. The divergence of views, and the idiosyncrasies of its members, can now safely be countenanced without jeopardizing the Party's controlling influence.

MARLBOROUGH

For March export of 24 tons of Marlboro cigarettes, valued at \$100,000, was shipped to Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Hong Kong Military Court yesterday.

and had asked whether his adopted mother had money. Yu gave him (accused) the gun. Accused admitted in the statement that on the morning of Jan. 12 he went to ask money from his mother who refused. On the latter calling out he fired one shot.

Capt. J. D. Cooper, R.A.M.O., testified as to deceased's condition on admission to hospital. At the conclusion of the Crown's case accused did not give evidence, nor did he make a statement from the dock.

Summing up, Mr. Hwang, submitted that the prosecution had failed to make out a case against accused. He pointed out that none of the witnesses produced by the prosecution could identify accused beyond all doubt.

Readers' Letters

EVIL PRACTICE

Sir,—Your esteemed editorial "Gangsterdom" read with keenest interest and thanks to your comments, many taxi-dancers, when explained that even foreign press in this colony has taken up this terrorist game of acid-throwing with serious attitude.

There is no doubt that police authorities will do their utmost best to check this evil practice and we hope that such menace will soon be wiped out. The social circle in this colony, Chinese and foreigners alike, has been enjoying frequenting local ballrooms, seeking some recreative amusements at night after a day's hard work. It is rejoice to see many familiar beautiful girls returned to this colony from the northern port after four long years. I believed everybody like to dance once again with their old favorite girl and to talk at times of our old days.

Now comes such gangster with ill-intention to throw violence as a means to squeeze money from the victim, or there may be some other good reasons for doing so. By coincidence, I read one editorial under the name of "Ying Po" with a half-page story and searching comments regarding this unfortunate incident with printing in red which attracts attention of many a curious reader.

According to this journal, said is specially dispatched down from Shanghai by his cabaret owner or those what you called "Big Shot" of the Shanghai underground world. You can easily understand that a beautiful taxi-dancer who earn good money for her boss is undoubtedly treasured by the management of leading ball-room or cabaret. Yet the witty and clever business-like manager of Hongkong side sent off up to the northern port to find nice girls and beautiful faces; advancing big sum to furnish pretty clothes and jewellery; get the girls signed a long-term contract, and bringing them back southward in order to advertise

that so-and-so reappear again or make her debut with many floral baskets to give the girls a good start.

Therefore, the Shanghai cabaret-owners are furious and jealous over the under-hand manner of local cabaret syndicate. And comes the gang to back-mall its poor victim. Taking it by and large, I am afraid what the editorial written about this incident is near to the bottom of truth, or at least they know very well about the back-ground of such menace-making gangster.

I noticed several famous police officers formerly of Shanghai, and I am sure they should know well how to deal such matter with their intimate knowledge and long years of experience in the northern port. Anyhow I hope that local citizen should never belittle the evil of gangsterdom, as clearly worked in your esteemed editorial, and let me individually begged the cooperation of the public to back up the local Police authorities to check the spreading terror of those gangs.

KWAN YAN-SANG.

SCANDALOUS

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to what has become scandalous in the minds of those who fought and were imprisoned in this Colony.

We ask, and I represent many, why our track pay has not been settled up? In person I have received less than ten per cent and my daughter in Shanghai is waiting to leave there, if and when this Government for whom we fought finds the time and inclination to give us our due.

The Services receive their pay at appointed times—it is only these Ex POWs who having suffered within enemy camps who continue to be deceived by a victorious government of pay earned in probably the hardest way.

DISCUSTED.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL ON FLYING VISIT

SPLITFIRES OF NO. 132 SQUADRON, KAI TAK, ESCORTED THE DAKOTA BRINGING AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR BARRATT, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., TO HONG KONG. A FIGHTER ESCORT WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED FOR THE RETURN JOURNEY TO-DAY.

Hong Kong's Fighter Squadron is frequently called upon for escort duties, and Spitfires have accompanied aircraft carrying such notabilities as the Supreme Allied Commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten—who wrote a letter of appreciation of the Squadron's efficiency—Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park, and Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Prime Minister.

No. 132 Squadron, whose motto is "Beware of the Lion's Paw," was formed in 1941 and achieved a splendid record in the skies of Europe. It was the first Spitfire Squadron to operate over Germany and its aircraft the first Spitfires from which a bomb load of 1,000 lbs. was dropped. Some twenty "Jerry" aircraft, 1,000 transports and a large number of midget submarines were accounted for by pilots of the Squadron.

A flying exhibition was given by No. 132 at Canton last December. Squadron Leader K. L. Charter, D.F.C., Commanding Officer, and Flight Lieutenant J. Forbes (present Acting C.O.)

giving a display of aerobatics in their Spitfires. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Barratt, who is visiting R.A.F. units in the Colony, yesterday inspected No. 209 Flying Boat Squadron, No. 132 Squadron and the Mark XIV Spitfires parked in two rows on the edge of the runway and the Air Chief Marshal talked to pilots and ground crews.

On his arrival, the Inspector-General was met at the airfield by the Air Officer Commanding R.A.F. Hong Kong, Air Commodore W.A.D. Brook, C.B.E., and Group Captain A. K. Horner, A.F.C., Commanding R.A.F. Kai Tak. No. 2708 Squadron, R.A.F. Regiment, provided the Guard of Honour, commanded by Squadron Leader W. N. Wootton.

Endeavouring to commit suicide on Feb. 27 at the Kwong Wah Hospital, where he was held in hospital custody, a 24-year-old Chinese, Lai Y. H. was found by Mr. W. H. Latimer, Inspector, and sentenced to three months' hard labour. G.D.I. Fraser prosecuted.

MONEY MART

Gold registered a drop of six points yesterday from the previous day's level. Opening at \$510 per tael, a preponderance of selling forced the price down to \$505 at the close.

Chinese national currency had a quiet day and there was little buying or selling. Futures opened at HK\$3.01 to CN\$1,000 and closed \$3.06. Spot price was \$3.22 throughout.

U.S. dollars dropped further and buyers offered \$5.40 only. English Sterling and Australian pounds remained unchanged at \$17.30 and \$12.60 respectively.

OPIUM CASES

Summoned before Mr. W. H. Latimer on a dangerous drugs charge, three Chinese were found guilty of unlawful possession of raw opium. Chief Revenue Officer Phillips prosecuted.

For the possession of 16 taels of raw opium in a basket at the K.C.R. Station on Feb. 28, Wong Y. Sum was sentenced to six months hard labour or a fine of \$1,000.

A \$200 fine or two months hard labour was imposed on Lau Yiu Tsai, for possessing two taels of raw opium. Another Chinese, Lai Mun Chi, who tied a tael of raw opium under his knee, was fined \$100 or one month.

China's Burma Army "Inactivated"

NEW DELHI, MAR. 2. THE ROMANTIC HISTORY OF THE CHINESE ARMY WHICH UNITED STATES GENERAL JOSEPH (VINEGAR JOE) STILLWELL BROUGHT UP FROM A RAGGED MASS INTO ONE OF THE FINEST FIGHTING UNITS OF ASIA, ENDED TO-DAY WITH THE FORMAL "INACTIVATION" OF THE FORCES OF CHINA MOBILISED TO FIGHT THE JAPANESE IN BURMA AND INDIA. THIS WAS THE ARMY THAT FOUGHT ITS WAY INTO BURMA IN 1942—TO ADVANCE VICTORIOUSLY FOR A WHILE, UNTIL IT REACHED TOO THINLY OVER TOO LONG A LINE TO FEED ITSELF AND THEN RETREATED.

CRACK UNITS

Though the American-trained, American-equipped Chinese divisions have ceased to be a Japanese war theatre force, they continue as a fighting force by their incorporation into the Chinese National Army. They will form crack units used by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to help the police in the still not integrated parts of China.

On their return from the Burma defeat, the few survivors of the gruelling weeks-long jungle march were put in hospitals. Later with thousands of General Stilwell's force they were flown over the Hump to join with the Chinese formations.

They formed the main body of the force which struck southward to join up with Merrill's Marauders, and later fought in the decisive battle of Myittha—that tough jungle battle which lay at the head of a new road to China. — Associated Press.

AMMUNITION THEFT

Two Chinese were summoned before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for the unlawful possession of 1,000 rounds of broken 5. Browning ammunition. Prosecution was in the charge of Sub-Inspector Cutler.

Inspector Cutler said that the R.A.F. ammunition stores had been broken into lately and the ammunition was believed to have been stolen from the stores. Two months hard labour was imposed on each defendant.

NOTICE

As from Monday, 4th March, the Offices of these Guilds will be on the Third Floor, Union Building, 3 Pedder Street.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS GUILD and MARINE ENGINEERS GUILD OF CHINA

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONGKONG.

PROCLAMATION NO. 4

DELEGATION OF POWERS (AMENDMENT)

ARTICLE 3

REGULATION NO. 1—PRICE CONTROL

NOTICE

In pursuance of the powers vested in me under paragraph 4 of the above mentioned Regulation, I, ALEXANDER BURGESS, Colonel, Civil Affairs, Supplies, Transport and Industry, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following item is added to the Schedule contained in the said Regulation No. 1.

Schedule.

Commodity Maximum Retail Price:

Raw rubber in smoked sheets \$130.00 per picul

GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 28th day of February, 1946.

A. BURGESS,

Colonel (C.A.)

Supplies, Transport & Industry.

NOTICE TO SHIPPING AGENTS.

As from the 4th of March the Harbour Department will be responsible for the allocation of all moorings and berths in the harbour for merchant shipping.

Applications for berths should be made to the Boarding Officer, Telephone Numbers: Day 3923, Night 5881-Ext. 227.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO SEE AND TO HEAR

"IT'S A PLEASURE"

SONJA HENIE'S

FIRST FILM IN

TECHNICOLOUR

Watch For

Opening Date

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,

P. & O. BUILDING

CONNAUGHT-ROAD C.

Agents:

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S. S. CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AS FROM 4TH MARCH 1946.

WILL BE

NO. 27721

NO. 27722

NO. 27723

NO. 27724

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY.

P. O. BOX 113.

AMERICA'S NEW POLICY

Show-down With Moscow Foreshadowed

Aircraft Carrier Of Ice

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2. OUT OF THE SUPER-SECRET FILES OF WAR CAME A PROJECT FOR A GIGANTIC AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO BE BUILT OF REINFORCED ICE.

This project was seriously considered by the combined Chiefs-of-Staff but was abandoned. The proposed "iceberg" was to be more than one-third of a mile long with torpedo-proof walls 90 feet thick and would have contained refrigeration machinery to prevent melting.

A 1,000-ton model of the aircraft carrier was built on a Canadian lake but was scrapped after six months. Designed for the North Atlantic freight waters the project was suggested as a practically invulnerable floating air-base for hunting down German submarines and to provide air-cover for the European invasion.

Ordinary ice was found to be too weak and brittle, said an announcement issued simultaneously from Washington, Ottawa and London.—Associated Press.

Tougher Policy Towards Russia

WASHINGTON, MAR. 2. AN AMERICAN SHOW-DOWN WITH MOSCOW OVER THE RED ARMY'S DEPLOYMENT IN STRATEGIC AREAS IN ASIA AND EUROPE IS FORESHADOWED BY THE STERN NEW FOREIGN POLICY ENUNCIATED BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES.

DIRECT VIGOROUS MEASURES ARE LIKEWISE INDICATED AGAINST THE SOVIET POLICY OF STRIPPING PROPERTY FROM COUNTRIES OF FORMER ENEMY SATELLITES.

Mr. Byrnes' pronouncement in New York is generally interpreted here as heralding a tougher Administration policy toward Russia in all along the line, particularly in regard to the Soviet expansionist tendency and manoeuvrings in neighbouring nations.

Three countries seem likely to figure in the Soviet troop removal issue—Iran, Austria, and China.

Efforts have been underway for some time, it is learned, to get Russia to agree to the removal of Allied troops from Austria but without success.

As for Iran, Saturday was the accepted deadline for the evacuation of Soviet occupational troops. There is no evidence that they intend to pull out.

There is growing concern as to Russia's intentions toward Manchuria, but the situation is not considered by many authorities here as being critical at the moment.—Associated Press.

Nazi Defence Attorneys Get A Jolt

Nuernberg, March 2. The defense insistence that the majority of members of ten Nazi organizations were innocently unaware of German atrocities was sharply attacked yesterday by Justice Robert H. Jackson, United States Chief Prosecutor, as the most absurd reasoning thus far heard by the International War Crimes Tribunal.

"Can the killing of 5,000,000 Jews be kept secret? Our American officials knew what was going on in the concentration camps and made formal protests. Such the defense still claim that such atrocities were unknown in Germany?"

Turning to the defense attorney, Jackson jolted them with the assertion:

"There is not a man among you who would not have turned white if the knock had come at your door—and you knew it to be the Gestapo. But still the defense contends that 70 per cent of this criminal force were innocent of criminality of the organization."

Jackson opposed a move for separate trial of these indicted organizations, asserting that such action was impossible under the charter of the Tribunal. He conceded that some members may never be tried. "We have no illusions. We are never going to catch up with all the people who are guilty."—Associated Press.

INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE ARRESTED

Tokyo, March 2. Seizui Doi, identified by Allied Headquarters as a former President of the Mitsui Coal Industries Company in Korea, has been apprehended on charges of embezzling 3,000,000 yen from his company and with presenting 2,710,000 yen by check for deposit in two banks in Japan.

Allied Headquarters directive has ordered the funds, which were scattered through nine separate accounts in two Kyushu Banks, to be blocked, with indications that they be paid into Allied accounts with the Bank of Japan for eventual return to the company.

Doi denies the charges and said that he had received the funds legally. Allied Headquarters say that the transfer of funds was a violation of S.C.A.P. directives which prohibit transactions without prior Allied Headquarters approval in any bank account credited with proceeds from Korea. Communications between Army Authorities and the coal company indicated, Headquarters state, that the company did not desire to prosecute Doi, provided the money is returned to Seoul.—Associated Press.

CO-EDS PERMITTED

Tokyo, March 2. For the first time in its history, Tokyo Imperial University has published regulations permitting girl students to enter its colleges if they pass entrance examinations in April.

The rules stipulate that the girls must have graduated from schools equal in standard to men's schools to qualify for their examinations. Also, students who were formerly in Army or Navy schools equal to the higher schools are eligible.—Associated Press.

Allies Begin To Divide The Loot

BRUSSELS, MAR. 2. DELEGATES FROM 18 NATIONS YESTERDAY BEGAN DIVIDING REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, IN A TASK EXPECTED TO REQUIRE FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS TO FINISH.

This is the first meeting of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, in its permanent seat.

Russia has been allocated half of Germany's industrial and other capital equipment to be removed from Germany. The Delegates will distribute the other half according to the percentage basis established in Paris in January.

Norway, Egypt, and Czechoslovakia have not yet signed the agreement but are expected to do so.

Other nations present and their percentage of industrial and other capital equipment removed from Germany including merchant ships and inland water transport are as follows:—

Albania 35, United States 11.8, Australia 35, Belgium 4.5, Canada 1.5, Denmark 35, France 22.8,

United Kingdom 27.8, Greece 4.15, India 1.9, Luxembourg 4, New Zealand 6, Netherlands 5.60, Union of South Africa 1, and Yugoslavia 9.6.—Associated Press.

U.N.O. APPOINTMENT

London, March 1. Qualified sources said today that the United Nations Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, has named William Stoneman, London Correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News," as his personal assistant.

The source said that Stoneman would accompany Lie to the United States in the middle of March.

United Nations officials said they could not confirm reports of the appointment. Stoneman could not be reached.—Associated Press.

Prospects Of Success In China

Peking, March 1. General George C. Marshall today told the joint staffs of the Executive (truce) Headquarters that there was "every prospect of success" for the completion of the work of peace and unity in China. He added that the joint staffs were being given a new task even more important and more difficult than that of terminating hostilities—effecting the re-organization and reduction of the Chinese army.

General Chou En-lai, Chinese No. 2 Communist, said that American assistance would be required in China "for a long time to come" if the nation is to attain its goal of unity and democracy.

Both Chou and General Chang Chih-chung, Central Government representative on the Truce Committee, congratulated the American officers present on their outstanding services to China.

General Marshall, who flew to Peking today, began an inspection of the important areas involved in the January 16 truce ending the civil strife. The truce party will visit Chinwang, Kalgan, Taining, Hsuehchow, Hsingsiang, Taiyuan and Hankow.—Associated Press.

Passengers' Escape From Burning Liner

LIVERPOOL, MAR. 2. THE WARTIME "MERCY LINER" DROTNINGHOLM, PART OF HER HOLD BLACKENED FROM A FIRE THAT THREATENED EARLY TO-DAY TO DESTROY THE 11,000-TON VESSEL, WILL RESUME HER JOURNEY TO GOTHENBURG LATE TO-DAY OR TOMORROW AT THE LATEST. MEANWHILE, BOTH LIVERPOOL AND SHIPPING AUTHORITIES DISCOUNTED RUMOURS OF SABOTAGE OR ARSON IN THE BLAZE ORIGINATING IN NUMBER FOUR HOLD CARRYING 1,000 BALES OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY TO A SWEDISH MILL.

The outbreak of another fire in the Hutchinson liner "Samdak" at the Alexandra dock No. 1 while the "Drotningholm" fire was still burning, had no connection, the authorities said.

In London, agents of the Swedish line said, "We do not share the view that the fire was deliberate. There is nothing whatsoever to indicate it was done on purpose." The two docks are half a mile apart.

SEVENTY passengers en route from India to Sweden and Norway were removed from the vessel for safety as dense clouds of smoke billowed into the cabins.

Many of the passengers left in their night clothing but were provided with blankets by the liner's stewards. Many shivered in the early morning frost until they were escorted to the nearby "Suffolk" undergoing repairs, or were housed temporarily in dock-side huts. The only passengers carried ashore were a stewardess who had been ill and an elderly man.

At the height of the blaze, firemen were using eight pumps and a fireboat. Of the 80 firemen engaged in the three-hour battle three were overcome by the dense smoke but recovered and joined the national fire service forces.

Damage was confined to the hold and a number of deck plates which buckled from the heat. The "Drotningholm," commanded by Captain J. Norlander, arrived from Bombay on Wednesday. The ship's wartime service included several exchanges of British and German prisoners of war and civilian captives.

Passengers were permitted to return to their cabins today and will remain there, authorities said, until sailing time.—Associated Press.

VALENTINE ON WAY

New York, March 2. Louis Valentine, former New York City Police Commissioner, left for Washington on his first trip to Tokyo to reconnoitre the Japanese police force for General MacArthur.

Valentine said that the re-organization would be a major task. He said that New York City Police Commissioner E. J. Connelley would be sent to Tokyo to study the Japanese police system.

Japanese Running Bandoeng

Batavia, March 2. A Dutch civilian radio technician who was prisoner of the Indonesians for more than a month said today that Japanese troops in the Bandoeng area are both training and fighting with the troops of the unrecognised republic. He said that he saw thousands of Japanese fully armed around the barracks and on the roads, operating gasoline dumps and manning motorized equipment including five tanks.

He asserted that the Indonesian military police spoke freely and volunteered information to the Japanese "cooperating" in engagements with the British.

Recently released in an exchange of prisoners, the technician's family is still in an Indonesian internment camp, he said.—Associated Press.

P.I. DISTURBANCES

Manila, March 1. Three were killed and seven wounded when Filipino military policemen repulsed a raid by several hundred armed peasants on the town of Bongaong in Nueva Ecija province last night, the provincial Military Police Office announced.

Among those reported killed was Gregorio Timbol, wartime guerrilla leader. The raiders were described as members of the peasant party. Four M.P.'s were killed in earlier encounters this week.—Associated Press.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

SAILINGS	
I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "WOSANG"	to Shanghai 2 p.m. 3rd March
I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "ESANG"	to Swatow 2 p.m. 9th March
ARRIVALS	
S.S. "PROMISE"	from Singapore due 2nd March
I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "ESANG"	from Shanghai due 4th March
	Berths: Kowloon Wharf
	Berths: H.K. Fringe
All the above Subject to Alteration without Notice.	
PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN ADVANCE OF THE DATES, UPON WHICH THEY INTEND TO LEAVE.	
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT:	
GROUND FLOOR, JARDINE'S BLDG., 18 PEDDER STREET.	

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

SAILING TO SWATOW	
S.S. "KWEIYANG"	Noon 6th March
SAILING TO SHANGHAI	
S.S. "HANYANG"	Noon 12th March
SAILING TO CANTON	
S.S. "FATSHAN"	11 a.m. 7th March
For Freight and Passages particulars please apply to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

M.V. "AJAX" sails Mid. March for U.K. via Suez.
"EURYPATES" sails 2nd week March for Vancouver.
For Passage and Freight Particulars apply to:
on and before 2nd March FESA Tel: 20012 after 2nd March
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

THOMAS COWAN & CO. (CHINA)
WHITE ANT EXTERMINATORS
Queen's Building, Room 320. Phone 30722
Agents: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Phone 22019

NEW ADDRESS:
NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS MILK PRODUCTS LTD.
2nd floor, Chung Tin Building, 5, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Telephone Nos: 33972, 33972

NATIONAL STUDIO
GRAND OPENING
SPECIAL OFFER
FINE PORTRAITURE
DEVELOPING PRINTING
& COLOURING ETC.
220, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB
A
MILITARY RACE MEETING

In aid of
The Commander-in-Chief's
FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED OF HONG KONG
will be held at
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 3RD MARCH
FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.
FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

PARI-MUTUEL
Betting will be in operation in both the Members and Public Enclosures.
TOTE DOUBLE
on the 2nd and 4th races.
CASH SWEEPS
There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (42) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.
Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax
Members \$3.00
Wing Commander F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.
Secretary, H.K.S.C.
BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB



H.B. BEER

We beg to inform H.M. Forces and the general public of Hong Kong that we shall be able to supply our H.B. Beer in limited quantities through the following distributing centres:—

WING ON COMPANY, LTD.
THE SUN COMPANY, LTD.
MESSRS. KWAN TYE LOONG, 4 Queen Victoria Street.
CHINA EMPORIUM, LTD. 62/68 Queen's Road, C.
MESSRS. HUNG CHEONG STORE, 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THE PRICE WILL BE \$1.95 A BOTTLE

H.M. Forces are requested to apply direct to our Office at Dina House stating their minimum requirements, and special prices will be quoted on application. Customers are kindly requested to return empty bottles and cases to their respective suppliers to order to ensure subsequent supplies.

The Hong Kong Brewery & Distillery Ltd.,
DINA HOUSE HONG KONG

BRITISH MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION
(HONG KONG)DEPARTMENT OF IMPORTS
& EXPORTS.DUTY ON HYDROCARBON
OIL.

On and from March 1st 1946 duty will be collected upon Hydrocarbon Oils under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (No. 36 of 1931).

The rates of duty, being those in force in December 1941, are:

- (a) Light Oils 80 cents per gallon.
(b) Heavy Oils to be used as fuel for any heavy oil road vehicle 40 cents per gallon.
(c) On other Hydrocarbon Oil 10 cents per gallon.

Persons or firms holding stocks of these oils which are over 50 gallons in the case of Light Oils and over 500 gallons in the case of other Hydrocarbon Oils are required to declare these stocks and at the same time they should state where the oils are stored.

Duty will be charged on all stocks which exceed the limits stated above unless the oils are in General Bonded or other approved storage.

Failure to declare stocks will render them liable to seizure and confiscation as Dutiable Goods.

Declarations must be handed in at this office by noon on March 5th 1946.

H. A. TAYLOR,

Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

February 28th 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY
ADMINISTRATION
(HONG KONG)

DEPARTMENT OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Duty on Proprietary Medicines
and Toilet Preparations.

On and from March 2nd 1946 duty will be collected upon Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (No. 36 of 1931). The rates of duty are those in force on December 1st 1941.

Definitions of "Proprietary Medicines" and "Toilet Preparations" and the rate of duty will be found in the news columns of the press.

The Duty is collected by means of Duty Paid Labels and on and from March 2nd all stocks of these commodities which are sold, exposed for sale, or stored in other than bonded storage, must be labelled. Holders of the stocks must obtain labels from the Imports and Exports Office, and must fill in an application form showing the number of each type of label required and at the same time pay for the labels received. The Imports and Exports Office will be opened on Saturday, March 2nd and Sunday, March 3rd for the issue of labels.

Licences under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance for (a) Manufacturers with Licensed Warehouses (b) Importers (c) Dealers and (d) Retailers will be issued to persons or firms wishing to trade in these goods and applicants are requested to register at the Imports and Exports Office. Retailers' Licences will not be issued to Hawkers and Street Stalls. All persons or firms holding old licences issued in 1941 are requested to bring or forward these with their applications and they should produce any other licence which they hold under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance. Retailers are requested to register their applications with two copies of their passport photos at the Imports and Exports Office (ground floor, Fire Brigade Building) between March 4th and March 9th for those having premises in Hong Kong and between March 11th and March 12th for those with premises elsewhere and after the requisite particulars have been noted and the fee paid, a temporary receipt will be issued which will be exchanged for the licence at the same counter seven days after registration.

In future goods of this type must be labelled with Duty Paid Labels, before removal from bonded storage in the case of imported goods or before removal from the factory in the case of locally manufactured goods.

On and from March 2nd the exposure for sale, possession or removal (except under permit) of unlabelled goods or goods improperly labelled will be liable to seizure and the owner to prosecution.

H. A. TAYLOR,

Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

BRIDGE
NOTES

To-day's crime hand isn't much of a problem, but it's the most amusing hand we've seen in months:

South, Dealer.

Neither side vulnerable.

S. K Q 10 9 8

H. A Q 7 4

D. 8 2

C. Q 9

S. 7 6 5 3
H. 6 5
D. 6 4 3
C. 8 7 4 2

W. N. E. S.

S. 7 6 5 3

H. 6 5

D. 6 4 3

C. 8 7 4 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1C Pass 1B.

4C Pass 4H.

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

6C Pass Pass

BRITISH HOUSE SHORTAGE
Six Years Of Lost Construction
Raw Materials Lacking

(By Barbara Wace).

LONDON, MAR. 2.

ENGLAND HAS A HOUSING PROBLEM WITH ALL THE FACTORS THAT MAKE UP THE U.S. SHORTAGE, PLUS HITLER'S BOMBING AND THE FACT THAT WITH 766 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE — THE COMPARATIVE U.S. FIGURE IS 44 — SHE IS THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED MAJOR COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

FLYING BOMB ATTACKS IN 1944 DESTROYED 200,000 HOUSES AND DAMAGED 600,000 MORE. ONE OR ANOTHER OF HITLER'S ATTACKS HAD DAMAGED A FURTHER MILLION AND A HALF BEFORE HIS FIRST "SECRET WEAPON" ZOOMED OVER LONDON'S ROOFTOPS.

As a result, the Labour Government is faced with 750,000 very vocal families now waiting for accommodation, while to complete slum clearance and eliminate overcrowding they must then build a further 500,000 homes, at least.

Housing shortage stories vie with crime wave stories for space in daily newspapers. Old chestnuts like the story of the man who obtained the address of a drowning man, only to find that the man who pushed him in had beaten him to the vacant apartment, get the loudest of bitterest laughter at the theatres.

When war broke out in 1939 there already was a shortage in housing. Since that time—six long years—the only building of dwellings in Britain has been a few farm cottages, to house workers, needed desperately for food production, and Government housing, usually temporary huts, for war plant workers. Before Britain can start square again with a normal yearly programme, she must make up six years of lost construction.

TWO MILLION MARRIAGES. Two as bombings, dilapidation, and wholesale requisitioning for Allied and British service needs, down available housing, the number of families needing accommodation increased. There were two million marriages between 1939 and 1944. Thousands of single soldiers who left England for overseas service in 1940 have since married and raised families. Thousands more who left brides to live with families are now anxious to start normal married life in a place of their own.

Thousands who dreamed of a home from the front or in Germany, doomed to disappointment. A serviceman with two rooms in his mother-in-law's house is far down on the priority list for a new home, below those with literally no roof over their heads.

At Deptford Town Hall, where the local Borough Council is trying to come with rehousing of this worst bombed south London district, soldier after soldier comes in to find a home. Desperately men, rickety half-bombed attics, houses without bathrooms or running water.

COMMANDO'S PLIGHT. "Just so long as I can take my wife away from her family before the baby is born," said one tense-faced Commando, back from four years in a German prison camp. "We've got two rooms in her mo-

Ship Hits
Mine

San Francisco, March 2. The *Matson Line* announced that the "See Satye," a new cargo ship of about 13,000 tons, struck a mine outside the breakwater at Makassar, Celebes on Feb. 29 damaging numbers one and two holds. There were no casualties reported.—Associated Press.

her's place, but we've had to take in my sister and her husband to share them; we must get out before the baby comes."

His case is typical of thousands. The home he left in 1940 had been bombed. The home his wife moved into after that had in turn been bombed, then requisitioned by the local authority, repaired, and now houses two other families.

His sister had been bombed from her own district, but the rehousing officer there could as yet do nothing for her and her recently demobilised husband. Deptford could not help her for local authorities are pledged to help only those who have been bombed out in their own area.

CLERK'S TRAGEDY. Recently the harassed, kindly clerk could do nothing for the soldier. "You have two rooms and the use of kitchen, don't you? We can't take account of your sister and her husband, because they don't come under us. You're only one of thousands, but I'll see if I can wangle something."

Recently a similar clerk, depressed by the endless waiting list of homeless couples, shot himself rather than refuse another applicant. Many soldiers wish to return to their requisitioned homes. But in many cases the war damage to the buildings has not been estimated, and the houses, though released, must remain empty until repairs are completed and carried out.

Other complications have arisen from the British soldier, always a sentimentalist, who wishes to rebuild on the old site of his bombed house, which may now not fit in with local town planning schemes. Others, naturally, are reclaiming their requisitioned houses, leaving homeless those placed there by authorities.

LABOUR SHORTAGE. Squads of workmen patched up the less damaged homes during the flying bomb period. But these temporary repairs, after two long winters, now are in need of permanent reinforcement. The time has come for something better than beaverboard walls, corrugated iron patched roofs and boarded up windows. Workmen, who might otherwise be building new homes, are kept at urgent repairs and demolition of badly shelled buildings.

As in the United States, the labour problem is acute. Men are coming back into the building trade, but the supply is nowhere near the demand. Employers grumble that they cannot get their own men back, that they are forced to employ others who are not happy in a new district and do not know the ground.

Not only is there a shortage of houses, but of the raw materials with which to build and repair them. No wood can be bought without a permit, and the days when you could take planks from bombed out buildings are over.—Associated Press.

MANILA FIRE

Manila, Mar. 1. Five Filipino civilian labourers were killed and three Filipinos and one American soldier injured yesterday as a grass fire whipped by a strong wind exploded land mines and set fire to buildings at Las Pinas ammunition depot south of Manila. The blaze started from unknown causes as workers loaded unserviceable ammunition for dumping into the sea. The flames spread the length of the depot.—Associated Press.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING

25 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$ 2

Responces are awaiting at our
offices for Box Nos. 23, 33, 35,
47, 62.

WANTED KNOWN

ANYTHING & everything for
calculators. Also Calculating
machines. Excellent services. Hong
Kong Typewriter Exchange, 9,
D'Agulard Street. Tel. 21433.

WHY experiment with new chests?
See our magnificent collection of
"pre-war made" exquisitely carved
chests. Warranted inalterable. Also
unpacked a huge shipment of finest
Szechow silk embroidered garments,
hats. Greatest variety, lowest
prices. Mode Elite, 22 Queen's Road,
Central.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

FARIA'S (Bar-bell) Gym., No. 10
Caroline Road, 2nd Floor, Causeway-
bay. Daily from 5.30 p.m. excepting
Saturdays and Sundays. Services
cordially invited.

INDO-CHINA TRADING CO.

Agents for

DENIS FRERES d'Indochine

We have resumed

business at our former address,

4th floor,

Holland House

Telephone 25653

Meet America's Cover Girl
AT THE LEE THEATRE SOON!

It's the ten best musicals of the year rolled into one

Rita HAYWORTH Gene KELLY

Cover Girl IN TECHNICOLOR

Music by JEROME KERN Lyrics by IRA GERSHWIN

THE COVER GIRLS

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

郎女面封

Black Market
In Berlin

Berlin, March 1. A grocer boy was arrested today on black market charges. He had intended to open next month a "People's" hotel with 400 rooms in one of the city's disused air raid shelters. The boy had sent a list to prospective customers offering many commodities unobtainable on the regular market and at "popular prices" slightly under the usual black market quotations, says the British News Service in Germany.—Reuter.

London, March 2. Reuters said in a Bombay dispatch that 375 Indian soldiers confined to their barracks after the strike at Jabalpur refused to hand over the prisoners to the authorities and had broken out, and gathered at a nearby schoolhouse.—Associated Press.

SOVIETS WITHDRAWING N.E. Part Of Iran To Be Evacuated

HAINANESE HAS LETTER FROM GEN. CHENNAULT

Au Suy Sun, who arrived in Hong Kong a few days ago from Hainan Island, has one possession of which he is as proud as he was of the ship he used to sail in coastal waters. It is a personal letter from Maj.-Gen. Claire Chennault, the former American air commander in China.

The letter was written last July while Mr. Au was employed by the United States Army in China, acknowledging gratitude for the Hainan man's service in rescuing five American fliers in 1943 and smuggling them into Free China.

Mr. Au was conferred with American officers on Saturday in an attempt to remain contact with the American airman whom he rescued and tried to find General Chennault's present whereabouts in China.

But Au doesn't have his 100-foot vessel any longer. He said the Chinese authorities confiscated it because he had sailed out of Japanese-controlled waters during the period of his rescue of the fliers.—Associated Press.

British Troops Now All Out

LONDON, MAR. 2. MOSCOW RADIO HEARD IN LONDON BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID YESTERDAY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED IRANIAN NEGOTIATORS IN MOSCOW THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS WOULD START TODAY (SATURDAY) FROM THOSE PARTS OF IRAN "WHICH ARE UNDISTURBED."

THE BROADCAST IS THE FIRST DEFINITE INDICATION OF WHAT THE RUSSIANS INTENDED TO DO ABOUT THEIR WITHDRAWAL, SET FOR MARCH 2 UNDER THE TERMS OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN-IRANIAN TREATY OF 1942. IT FOLLOWED A STATEMENT AT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE THAT ALL BRITISH TROOPS WOULD HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN BY TODAY IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE TREATY.

American forces were withdrawn from Iran by Jan. 1.

The Russian evacuation will be limited to eastern areas of the Soviet occupation zone in northern Iran "where the situation is relatively calmer," the radio said.

Russian troops will remain in

the northeastern area, which includes "autonomous" Chahabjan.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said there "probably had been exchanges" of information between London and Washington as the deadline for the withdrawal drew near. The spokesman said he could not confirm, however, that there had been any specific negotiations at a high level, as reported from Washington.

The Moscow broadcast said the Iranian Premier Saltnun was notified of the Russian plans on Feb. 25.

The text of the broadcast is as follows:

"During the conversation, with the Prime Minister of Iran on Feb. 15 he was informed of the decision of the Soviet Government that from March 2 the Soviet troops will commence their partial withdrawal from the regions which are more or less quiet, especially from the regions of Mazand, Shahrud and Saman in the eastern part of Iran. In regard to the Soviet troops in other parts of Iran they will remain in Iran until the clearance of the situation."—Associated Press.

The Rector Goes Out For A Quick One

Bicester, Mar. 2. When the Bicester Magistrates were asked to grant a full licence instead of the present off-licence in the village of Bucknall, Oxfordshire, the local rector was the principal supporter.

"I shall be a frequent user of the house," declared Dr. P. N. Nott. "I want to remove the stigma attached to the frequenting of public houses."

"It should not be a matter of surprise to some people if on going to the rectory they should be told 'you will find the rector at the public house'. That is where he should be—among his people enjoying discussions with them and ascertaining their points of view."

The licence was granted.—Reuter.

development of the democratic spirit.

And lastly there is the emergence of various women's organizations.

LEAGUE'S AIMS

The China Democratic League was formed just for this object of propagating democratic principles among the people, and we will not relax our efforts in the struggle to make democratic rule in China an accomplished fact. We will see that democracy is preached and practised, that this development takes shape here in Hong Kong and among all overseas Chinese that good relations and good fellowship among all Chinese, overseas and at home, be maintained on democratic lines, irrespective of class or creed.

In Hong Kong we appeal to the authorities to relieve distress, to punish traitors, to help industry and commerce, and in the factories we ask that the 8-hour day be applied. We also ask for better treatment of all workmen and folk, and that they be given an opportunity to improve their education. Of the workers we ask them to use their utmost efforts to increase production.

And we want the people to prepare themselves for the coming general election and to make their contribution to the all-important task ahead of building a free, strong and independent new China.

We ask the authorities in Kwangtung to stop the war which they are waging to lift the ban on the newspapers mentioned and to put into practice the Generalissimo's 'Four Promises' and the regulations of the P.O.C.

WORLD FOOD CRISIS

Washington, March 2. Former President Herbert Hoover said yesterday following his conference with President Truman and other national leaders on the world food crisis that the United States would make every possible effort to ensure additional food needed in Asia and Europe.

The former Chief Executive at a news conference said that the food conservation programme would get under way immediately. He estimated world wheat requirements at 20,000,000 tons with only 16,000,000 available. He said Americans would be asked to supply the major portions of the deficiency and "I am sure they will do so."

Hoover said the Japanese also would be included in the newly outlined plan, explaining that "starvation is not a question of race, creed or colour." He added that other former enemy peoples where needed would be assisted.

Hoover recalled his work in directing aid to Europe after the first world war and commented: "There are no more people needy to-day than then but the world's food supplies are less."

He estimated that the number of people in all countries needing aid were upwards of 500,000,000.—Associated Press.

"Model-T" At-bomb To Be Used In Test

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO, MAR. 2. BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROGER M. RAMEY SAID YESTERDAY THE AIR FORCE WILL BE READY ON TIME FOR THE TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED MAY 15 DATE FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB TEST BUT THAT DEMOBILISATION AND OTHER FACTORS WERE MAKING PREPARATIONS A PROBLEM.

Ramey said that 3,600 men were being assembled and specially trained in reformation of the old 58 Wing, the veteran organization of the B-29 attacks on Japan.

Of the total about 2,000 will be sent to Kwajalein and Eniwetok, bases from which the A.A.F. will fly its B-29 to drop the atom bomb on the target.

The fact that the bomb to be dropped is the same as the one used on Nagasaki, Ramey said: "Realizing that the Nagasaki type-bomb might well be outmoded and superseded by deadlier instruments of aerial destruction, the men at Roswell who are training personnel and preparing A.A.F. equipment for 'operations crossroads' have nicknamed their missile Model-T bomb. Model-T stems from the famous automobile which faithfully served millions while engineers planned between models for the future."

COMPLICATED PLANS

"The Model-T to be dropped at Bikini, a forerunner of future versions, is, nevertheless, a power house. Its strength may, of course, be increased in future and the method of launching will undoubtedly be changed."

Ramey emphasised that the test is in no sense a test against the navy or an attempt to sink the entire fleet of 97 vessels. He said planning for the test was more complicated than the two bomb drops on Japan because they must plan for instrument-bearing planes, photo planes and others flying close to the scene.—Associated Press.

Aboard U.S.S. Midway, March 2.

Some 2,500 officers and men to-day checked special cold weather aviation gear for an experimental cruise in Arctic waters.

The mighty carrier Midway is the first of the navy's 45,000-ton carriers to serve as something of a guinea pig for larger scale Arctic tests, both sea and air operations, planned for next winter. She heads a task group including the destroyers "Charles R. Ware," "Stormers" and "Vogelsgans" which will conduct aviation experiments in northern Atlantic and Arctic waters for about a month. Rear-Admiral John Cassidy is in command.—Associated Press.

COMMUNIST IN CHINA

Chungking, Mar. 2. The Communist "New China Daily News" alleges that 29 members of the Chinese Communist Party were executed by firing squads on December 14 in Manchuria by order of General Tu Li-ming, the Government Commander there. The executions were stated to have been carried out in Tungpiao. The date of execution was one month before the Government and the Communists signed the truce to end the civil strife.

The Central Government said in a despatch to-day that a certain section of the newly repaired Peiping-Mukden Railroad was again wrecked, but no direct negotiations were made.—Associated Press.

Soldier Reinstated

Liverpool, Mar. 2. A woodcutting machinist told the Liverpool Reinstatement Committee that after over six years in the army he could not go back to his job, because the Woodcutting Machinist Union has refused to accept him as a member until he had served five years' apprenticeship.

His employers, it was stated, were willing to have him back. The Committee approved the application for reinstatement in his former employment for 14 days, so that the employers and union could be represented.

The applicant said he had been in the trade since he was 17 and joined his employers in 1937.—Reuter.

Left Wing Cabinet For Belgium

Brussels, March 2. Paul Henri Spaak, United Nations President whom Recent Prince Charles charged last Thursday with "investigating the possibilities of forming a Government," said to-day that his task was to try to organise a Left Wing Government similar to Socialist Premier Achille van Acker's last Cabinet.

Van Acker's Cabinet had kept King Leopold III in exile.

Any chance that Spaak might "organise a national union of both Right and Left Wing Parties" was swept aside, however. The Social Christian candidates won 92 seats in the Chamber of Deputies at the national election on Feb. 17 and Spaak said that his job was to line up the Liberal and Communist deputies with his Socialists. The latter held 69 seats. A Left Wing coalition could pool 169 seats for a majority.

Because neither Left Wing factions could hold a sizeable edge, it was thought in some quarters that a national union might be the answer to Belgium's political turmoil.

Spaak conferred yesterday with Van Acker and was scheduled to meet the Liberal Party leaders in the afternoon.—Associated Press.

PARTS OF CANTON WITHOUT LIGHT

CANTON, MAR. 2. FOR THE PAST SEVERAL NIGHTS MANY PARTS OF CANTON HAVE BEEN IN DARKNESS BECAUSE OF FAILURE OF THE CITY'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY DESPITE THE ARRIVAL OF 4,000 TONS OF COAL FOR THE POWER PLANT.

The water supply has been interrupted and reaches only the ground floors at night. Shanghai is the only exception. It has its own water works and power plant.

The skyrocketed rice prices remain the major problem for the populace. The situation has been improved, however, with a drop of CN\$40,000 a picul from the peak of \$95,000. It was reported reliable that the power plant operators must have been reading King's "The Luck that Failed," and "Jungle Book" with a note on their reading list, because the city seems to be "going back to the jungle."—Associated Press.

New Deal Needed In The Pacific

NEW DELHI, MARCH 2. SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC DEMANDS A NEW DEAL FOR THE PEOPLE OF INDONESIA AND OTHER REGIONS OF THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC, SAYS FOREIGN MINISTER, DR. H. V. EVATT, OF AUSTRALIA.

IN THE "INDIA QUARTERLY," ORGAN OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS, HE WRITES THAT THIS IS A PRIMARY CONSIDERATION IN SHAPING AUSTRALIA'S SECURITY POLICIES.

Dr. Evatt declares that although Australia's approach to the problem of security in the Pacific is determined mainly by her geographical position, "she has a direct and vital concern in the conditions which will ensure political stability, economic and social progress and peaceful co-operation between the peoples of South-east Asia and the South-Pacific generally, and the Western nations at present having authority over them."

He adds:—"The principles of the Atlantic Charter should apply to the Pacific as elsewhere and in the exercise of their Imperial rule, Colonial Powers in the Pacific and elsewhere should accept the principle that the main purpose of their Administration is the welfare of native peoples, and their social, economic and political development."

Dr. Evatt recalls his statement in America, that "it is not for us to negate the attitude of Japan who tried to impose this (co-prosperity) system on the peoples of the Pacific, nor to establish machinery for international security, unless we can envisage a system of improved standards of life for all Pacific peoples."

TESTING TIME

"The Australian people earnestly hoped from the outset that the desires of the Indonesian peoples, as of all other similarly placed peoples, for changes in their pre-war status and economic and social conditions would be justly met by free negotiation within the framework of the principles and obligations laid down by the United Nations' charter. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the present disturbances throughout South-east Asia are both a challenge and a testing time for the United Nations' declared approach towards the aspirations of non self-governing peoples."

Australians can never forget the grim months of January to March, 1942, when the Japanese overwhelmed Allied resistance throughout South-east Asia at least partly, in consequence of the inertia and lack of active and organized sympathy for the Allied cause on the part of hundreds of thousands of potential Allied reinforcements.

"The Japanese war has brought a new consciousness to Australians of the island territories of the South Pacific."

There is an Australian phrase which perhaps expresses what these men (Australian soldiers) and I believe, the whole Australian people feel:—

"It is that these Pacific peoples should now have a 'fair go'. Such a new deal for the peoples of the South-west Pacific is not only a fundamental conviction of Australian labour; it is a primary condition for the creation of any lasting stability in an area which juts into the vitals of Australia's security."—Associated Press.

PACIFIC PEACE CONFERENCE

Honolulu, March 2. The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, said to-day that a Pacific peace conference, including Russia, should be held this year. Mr. Fraser, en route home from London U.N.O. meeting, said that such a conference should determine the disposition of former Japanese mandated islands and should be open "even to those nations which were in the war only for a day."

Mr. Fraser said that he foresaw no difficulty in reaching a settlement since "we recognise the necessity for the United States to have bases to keep peace in the Pacific." However he said that the question of which bases the United States would keep and which would be offered her for trusteeship is still undecided.—Associated Press.

BRITISH PIECE-GOODS FOR CHINA

London, March 2. The British Ministry of Supply has allocated 1,000,000 yards of cotton piece-goods to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for distribution, half to China and half to Albania. It was officially learned yesterday. One thousand yards were presented by the British Red Cross. Lancashire cotton manufacturers have received orders to make up the goods from cotton largely purchased in Egypt.—Associated Press.

PALESTINE STRIKE

Jerusalem, March 2. The Arab Higher Committee yesterday proclaimed a general strike of Arabs in Palestine for to-day in protest against the transfer of five Arab exiles from Belgium to the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. The five Arabs, all connected with anti-Zionist disturbances in 1936 and 1937, fled in the autumn of 1937 and took refuge in Germany where they were arrested at the end of the war. They were held in Brussels and their families recently were informed that the five had been sent to the Seychelles.—Associated Press.

RADIO

SUNDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1946. STUDIO—ART GARNIER & HIS ENSA HONG KONG ORCHESTRA.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.55 to 7.50 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also a 9.55 Megacycles.

R.I.C.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—Morison & Kaye on Two Plans.

12.45 p.m.—"Enslaved People"—Cavalier of Song—E.B.L.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—The Kentucky Minstrels.

1.30 p.m.—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

2.00 p.m.—Class Down.

2.30 p.m.—Studio—church Service by Rev. Fr. J.P. McCarthy, S.J.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

7.15 p.m.—Reginald Foot at the Organ.

7.30 p.m.—Music for Dancing.

8.00 p.m.—"Services Music 141"—E.N.A.

8.30 p.m.—Studio—rt Carnio and his ENSA Hong Kong Orchestra.

9.00 p.m.—London "Play"—News.

9.05 p.m.—Peter Dawson (Base-Berlin) and the Light Symphony Orchestra.

9.30 p.m.—"Z-W" roms—No. 8 Mendelssohn—Overture, "Pig," "a" (avo), "ant Sams"—"Carnival" (the night).

Frank-Va ations symphonique for the 10 and 100th Birth Anniversary No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 68.

Programme marked with a star is recorded specially for Service International by the Department of National Services, Entertainment.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, Limited, by WATSON, JAMES, KATE, Windsor, Hong Kong.

H.K. China Democrat League Manifesto

A PROTEST AGAINST REACTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN HONG KONG AND KWANGTUNG IS MADE IN A MANIFESTO ISSUED YESTERDAY BY THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON BRANCH OF THE CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

The manifesto reads:—"One effect of the 2nd world war and the untold suffering and misery and the sacrifice entailed to humanity is the birth of a feeling of unity of peoples and a universal demand for peace and democratic rule."

However, in spite of the overwhelming influence of democracy, there is still a lingering remnant of Fascism which is making a last struggle for existence, and it is out to do the harm it could to create difficulties in the way of the development of democracy."

What goes on in the world to-day is the manifestation of this struggle between a gradually developing democracy and a dying Fascist element.

From all facts available, there is not the least doubt that democracy will eventually triumph. On the conclusion of the war the five principal nations of the world, Great Britain, America, Russia, China and France, as well as practically all the other nations of the world, made it very clear that the world wanted peace and democracy. This universal desire is a concrete foundation of future peace and democracy in the world, despite die-hard remnants trying to wreck them.

CHINA PEACE

In China, as a result of the Political Consultative Conference, the country has entered into a period of peace and the road to democratic rule is open to the people. This is the crowning triumph of eight years of the cruelest warfare, a war of resistance which has in spite of its horrors, not been without its good points. These good points are the gradual planting in the minds of the people of the ideas of democratic thoughts and the raising of a national consciousness.

But it is for us, the people, now that we have achieved this victory at such a heavy cost, not to throw away the fruits thereof. It is for us to see to it that the resolutions arrived at in the P.P.C. are implemented and not to allow reactionary elements to sabotage the work that has now to be put in hand.

Coming to this point, it is most regrettable that in spite of the 10-point promise of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, there has not been wanting repeated signs of attempts to sabotage the programme mapped out. There have been such incidents as the recent breaking up of a political meeting in Chungking, when certain elements resorted to the use of force to attain their end. And there was also the wrecking of two newspaper offices in Chungking.

CANTON ACTION

Nearer in Hong Kong we have the banning from publication of four popular periodicals and the importation of two newspapers published in Hong Kong, which is hardly in accord with the spirit of the agreement arrived at.

HONG KONG CHARGES

Hong Kong, after 44 months of enemy ravage, has had its culture coated with the Fascist poison. We have here many running-dozes of the hated enemy, special service elements working for the same cause, and numberless parasites in our midst, trying to deceive the people at large, issuing for public consumption seditious literature and reading matters, and otherwise engaging in seditious propaganda.

However, will the people of Hong Kong be deceived? We have the glory of the Revolution behind us, and we must not forget that in the Northern Expedition Hong Kong workers formed the vanguard and the main strength of the expedition.

In the war of resistance Hong Kong contributed liberally to the war chest, and after the fall of Hong Kong many of its young men went back to China to join in the fighting against the enemy. Numberless others joined in guerrilla activities behind the line.

If war has taught us anything at all, it has taught us unity, and this is evidenced in the joint action of our workers since two months ago in their agitation for improved working conditions which has so far met with success. Then there was the mass meeting of over 2,000 people a short time ago from Waiwae, Pe Qi and Tung-koon to give vent to their grievances.

Then the writings, songs and sketches that now make their appearance testify to the growing